Hello Year 4,

We hope you and your families are safe and well and that you are still keeping your brain busy but making some time for you; to do the things you enjoy and are embracing this unique time at home. We hope that you aren't getting grumpy with those you live with (especially brothers and sisters-if you have them!)

Have you made time to do things that you just don't seem to find the time to do? Have you done something different that you've not done before or tried to develop a new skill yet? If not, now's your chance.

 I (Miss Williams) have made time to read even more than usual-I know how many of you loved Street Child by Berlie Doherty-I've just read: 'Far from home: The Sisters of Street Child' and loved it-it is Emily and Lizzie's version of events! I have also done more Sudoku and quizzes than I've ever done before-I think I'm finally more intelligent than Tom but not quite as clever as Mr Guest yet! I have also cooked new meals, which is a huge achievement for me as I'm not the chef in my house!

This week's home learning is in the same format as you're used to by now-the only difference being there will be a separate PowerPoint for each day as we move forward. As you know by now, there will be some daily tasks, which you can work on in any order but remember to work just as neatly and just as hard as you would at school. Maths activities will have answers on the following slides (no cheating though!) so that you can self mark.

We think about you all so often and can't wait until our Howley family is reunited.

Miss Williams, Miss Adams, Mr Guest & Mrs Layton-Boffey.

Printing

You **do not** need to print out every slide in order to engage with this week's home learning.

The slides which are completely black and white are the ones which you may wish to print and work with or on. Having said this, if you are unable to print then that too is fine and jotting down responses, to what is on the slides, on paper or in your Homework books is perfectly acceptable.

There is one exception to this-a couple of the maths slides later this week, involving money, are in colour as otherwise you may have struggled to recognise some of the notes and coins-due to size and lack of colour. However, you **do not** need to print these.

The message we're sending to you all (including your adults) is: "Do your best! Do what you can, when you can and don't put too much pressure on yourselves."

Reading at home

You should still be aiming to read for **at least 20 minutes everyday**.

Remember, you can now take Accelerated Reader quizzes from home by using this link [Howley Grange Renaissance at home](#) and logging on as usual using your username and password.

To check that the book you are reading has a quiz, you can check it using [Accelerated Reader Bookfinder](#). It's okay to read books which haven't got a quiz – just keep a record of what you have read.

Keep reading and exploring new worlds and adventures!

Monday 27th April

Daily Activities

Daily Physical Exercise

- https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/super movers/ks2-pshe-teamwork-with-the-super-movers-crew/zkpdvk7

English

WALT understand the purpose of a persuasive text.

What Is a Persuasive Text?

What is a persuasive text?

persuasive text is a text which argues a point of view, to convince the reader to agree with the author.

What's in a persuasive text?

Opening statement: Introduce your point of view.

Arguments: State your point of view and reasons for each argument.

Conclusion: Summarise your arguments and repeat your point of view.

Organisation

How is a persuasive text organised?
A persuasive text is organised into paragraphs to make it easier to read.
What's in a persuasive text?

Opening paragraph:
Include opening statement and a list of arguments.

Main body paragraphs:
Include one argument in each paragraph.
Support your argument with two reasons.

Concluding paragraph:
Summarise your arguments and restate your point of view.

Features

Persuasive writing is written in the present tense.

•Children spend too much time doing homework.

•Dogs are the greatest pets for kids.

•Fidget spinners are a popular toy.

Logical conjunctions are used in persuasive writing to make the arguments flow.
For example: because, however, this shows, therefore.

Time conjunctions are used to begin the main body paragraphs.
For example: firstly, secondly, finally.

Features

When writing persuasive text, always use facts.
It gives evidence and proof to your arguments.

Give a reasonable argument to get the reader
interested and on your side.

Interest the reader by using interesting, strong and emotive
words.

Simple sentences help the reader to understand your arguments.

Persuasive writing is about informing the reader about a
subject and convincing them to agree with you. Choose a topic
you believe in.

Features

Using strong, clear, emotive language helps the reader to agree with you.
Below, are some helpful phrases that are used in persuasive writing.
Persuasive phrases:

It is outrageous that…

I strongly believe…

It's disgraceful that…

It's concerning that…

How could we possibly…

Persuasive Text Example

Read this example of a persuasive text then complete the table on the following slide.

Children Should Stop Watching Television!

I strongly believe that watching television is bad for children. It is not educational, it creates laziness and it increases bad behaviour.

Firstly, because television involves watching, not thinking, it is not educational. When children are not thinking, they are not using their imagination, which is tragic! A lack of thinking and imagination can also affect a child's schoolwork.

Secondly, when watching television, students are sat for long periods of time. Sitting still for a long time can create bad habits like not wanting to play outside, whiContinues on next page affect a child's health, weight and friendships.

1

Finally, there are countless shows on television that are not appropriate for children to watch. Some of these show swearing, being mean, bad manners and fighting. If children watch shows that have these things in them, it's possible they will think these behaviours are OK in real life. This means that children could become rude and violent.

In conclusion, it's obvious that children watch too much tel[...]d be [...]d. This is because [...]l fitness and [...]yourself smarter, fi[...]DAY by not watching televi[...]

Use the text on the previous slides and complete the table below-you can write your answers in note form.

Title for persuasive writing is:
Author's main argument is:
What is the first point and what evidence or proof has been used to support it?
What is the second point and what evidence or proof has been used to support it?
What is the third point and what evidence or proof has been used to support it?
List the time connectives used in this piece of writing.

1

Maths

- Aim to spend 15 minutes playing on TT Rock Stars. If you are unable to access TT Rockstars online, work through the paper booklet you were given.

10-4-10

Complete in the same way as we do in school. Aim to complete as many questions as you can in 10 minutes. Miss them out if you're spending too long thinking about how to tackle them. You don't need to write the question. Only show your workings if you need to. You should use the squares in your Maths homework book as this will help you set out any written methods.

1. 88 ÷ ___ = 8
2. 56 ÷ ___ = 7
3. 5, 649= ___ +600+ ___ +9
4. 8,000 + ___ + ___ + 5 = 8, 635
5. 25 X 10 =
6. 92 X 100=
7. 12 X ___ = 2 X 42
8. 4,622 + 3,962 =
9. 3,408 + 599 =
10. 6,582 – 873 =

Extension

11. 4 X 12 = 50 - ___
12. 100 ÷ 2 = ___ X 10
13. _____ + 5,119 = 7,000
14. _____ – 2,657 = 5,000
15. 45.7 + ___ = 50
16. 71.05 + ___ = 72
17. 4 – one third =
18. 5 – two fifths =
19. Name the factors of 15.
20. 56.9 + _____ = 100

<u>10-4-10</u> Answers

1. 88 ÷ **11** = 8
2. 56 ÷ **8** = 7
3. 5, 649= **5,000** +600+ **40**+9
4. 8,000 + **600** +**30**+ 5 = 8, 635
5. 25 X 10 = **250**
6. 92 X 100= **9200**
7. 12 X **7**= 2 X 42
8. 4, 622 + 3, 962 = **8, 584**
9. 3,408 + 599= **4,007**
10. 6,582 – 873= **5,709**

Extension

11. 4 X 12 = 50 - **2**
12. 100 ÷ 2 = **5** X 10
13. **1,881** + 5,119 = 7,000
14. **7,657** – 2,657 = 5,000
15. 45.7 + **4.3**= 50
16. 71.05 + **0.95** = 72
17. 4 – one third = **11 thirds or 3 and two thirds**
18. 5 – two fifths = **23 fifths or 4 and 3 fifths**
19. Name the factors of 15. **1, 15, 3, 5.**
20. 56.9 + **43.1** = 100

Just checking you still can...

W.A.L.T: round numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1,000.

•We have already looked at rounding numbers in school and last week you built upon this by applying the same rules to round decimal numbers. Today, we will revisit rounding numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1,000 to check that you can still do it and that you haven't forgotten. It is something that lots of you (not all!) previously found tricky.

•You should click and follow the following link: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjf492p (which will take you to BBC Bitesize home learning).
Once you reach the website you should see: **Round numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1,000.**
Click and watch the short video beneath 'Learn' and then scroll down to: Activity 1 and Activity 2, where you will be able to interact with the computer to practise.

•The next few slides are for you to look at to remind you what we learnt about rounding way back in September. Once you've looked at them (some of you will only need to flick through them where others will need to spend much longer reminding themselves-this is fine) there will be some starred worksheets for you to have a go at. Start with the star you often start on, in maths, and then you can always continue on if you feel confident but <u>do not</u> pressure yourself to.

W.A.L.T: To round to the nearest 10

Which ten is the following number nearest to?

36

30   30   40   40

Which ten is the following number nearest to?

125

120 120 130 **130**

Which ten is the following number nearest to?

1457

1450

1450

1460

1460

W.A.L.T: To round to the nearest 100

Which hundred is the following number nearest to?

156

100 100   200 **200**

Which hundred is the following number nearest to?

1670

1600

1600

1700

1700

Which thousand is the following number nearest to?

4090

4000

4000   5000

5000

The same rules apply when rounding to any given number.

W.I.L.F:

- Use your knowledge of place value.

- Find the digit that is in the place you are being asked to round to. (Label the columns).

- Look at the digit one place to the right of the number you are being asked to round to.

- If the number is **5** or **more** the number is rounded up.

- If the number is **less than 5**, the number is rounded down.

An example:

▸ Round the number 29 to the nearest 10.

▸ Underline the digit that is in the column we are being asked to round to. 29

▸ Circle the digit one place to the right, this is the one that tells us if it has be rounded up or down. 29

▸ Does the number need to be rounded up or down? What is the number when rounded?

9 is more than 5 so the number is rounded
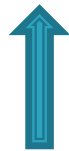
30 (after changing the 2 to a 3, the rest of the numbers after become 0's).
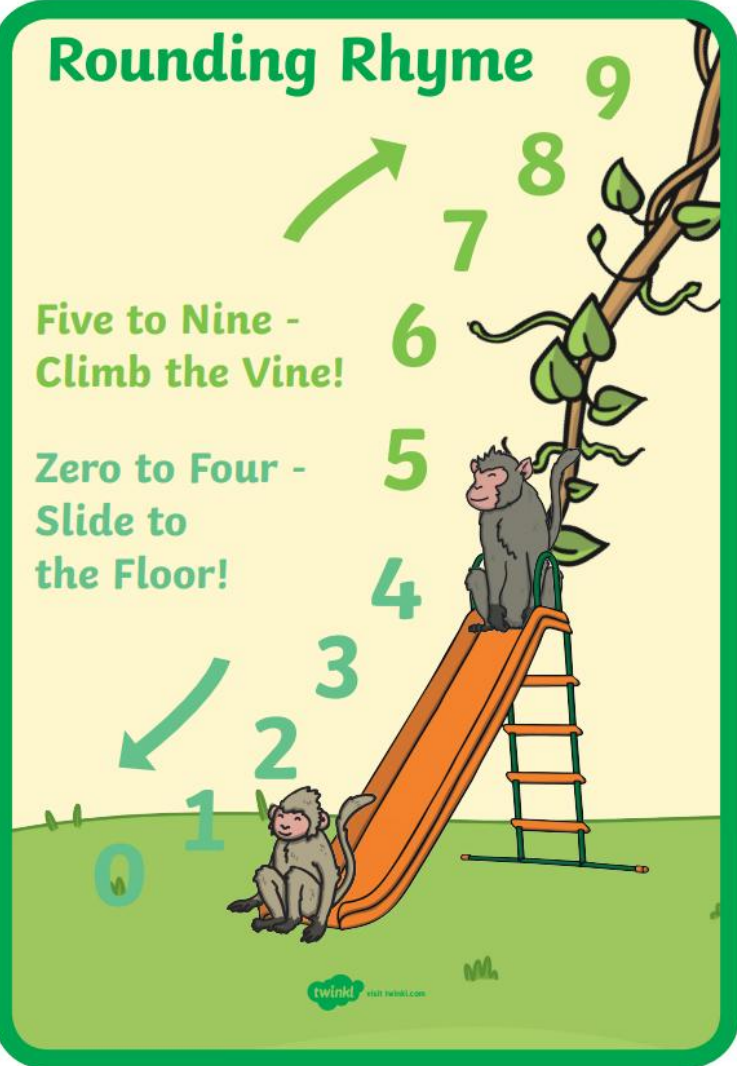
1 Round each number to the nearest 10.

a) 54 _____   b) 99 _____   c) 76 _____

2 Enrico is rounding numbers to the nearest 10.
Circle the numbers he will round to 80.

72   84   75   85   77
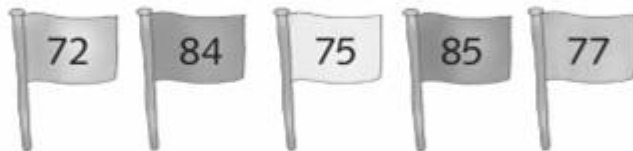
PS **3** Jo estimates the answer to 52 + 74 by rounding both numbers to the nearest 10 and adding.

Write Jo's estimated answer. _____

4 Round each number to the nearest 100.

a) 326 _____   b) 704 _____   c) 1477 _____

Challenge 2 ★★

1 Round each number to the nearest 100.

    a) 3783 _____   **b)** 6317 _____   **c)** 5078 _____

2 Round 2628 to the:

    a) nearest 10. _____

    b) nearest 100. _____

    c) nearest 1000. _____

3 Round each number to the nearest 1000.

    a) 4009 _____   **b)** 2505 _____   **c)** 8199 _____

★★★

1 Round each number to the nearest 1000.

a) 6043 _____   b) 789 _____   c) 3911 _____

PS **2** Max has a secret number.
He rounds the number down to the nearest 1000, the answer is 7000.
He rounds the same number to the nearest 10, the answer is 7340.

Write a possible secret number.   _____

3 Oliver rounds numbers to the nearest 10.
Circle the numbers Oliver has rounded.

| 350 | 4005 | 6000 | 7900 | 10 101 |

4 Eve has four numbers cards.
She makes four-digit numbers using the cards and rounds them to the nearest 1000.

5   9   6   1
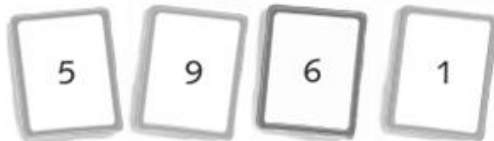
Write the 4 four-digit numbers that Eve will round to 7000.

_____ _____ _____ _____

ANSWERS

Challenge 1
1. a) 50   b) 100   c) 80
2. 84, 75 and 77 circled
3. 120
4. a) 300   b) 700   c) 1500

Challenge 2
1. a) 3800   b) 6300   c) 5100
2. a) 2630   b) 2600   c) 3000
3. a) 4000   b) 3000   c) 8000

Challenge 3
1. a) 6000   b) 1000   c) 4000
2. Possibilities: 7335, 7336, 7337, 7338, 7339, 7341, 7342, 7343, 7344
3. 350, 6000 and 7900 circled
4. 6951, 6915, 6591, 6519

PSHE

PSHE

Q: Why is sleep important?

We will be able to:

✓ explain why sleep is important for a healthy lifestyle

✓ describe bedtime routines that help improve sleep

✓ identify how our sleep patterns and needs might change as we grow up

Sleep: What's our starting point?

Draw a person getting ready for a good night's sleep — what might they be doing, thinking, feeling?

Can you draw and write about:

- How this person will feel when they wake up?
- Anything that is helping them to sleep well?
- Anything that might make it hard for them to sleep well?

Once you've finished your picture, put it to one side — you will come back to this later!

Activity 1: Why is sleep important?

Go on a fact hunt...

Look at the information on the next two slides.

Use the information to answer the questions on the slide that follows the information slides.

Could you now tell someone at home the 3 facts you think are most important?

Children aged 6-12 years old usually need between 10 and 11 hours sleep every night (some may need more or less). To wake up at 7am in time for school, a good time to go to bed is before 9pm.

Doing something relaxing in the hour before going to sleep can really help. This could be things like reading a book or listening to a story being read, having a bath, cuddling a pet, talking to someone in your family about your day, or playing a board game or puzzle.

Spending time outside during the day and exercising can help someone fall asleep and help them to sleep well.

Keeping to the same routine is a good idea, such as going to bed and waking up at the same time every day, even at weekends.

TIDY YOUR ROOM!

A messy bedroom can actually affect good sleep! It is much easier to relax and fall into a deep sleep in a tidy, organised room. Making a bedroom dark and cool before going to sleep can also help.

CALM DOWN!

Avoid running around or doing lots of exercise just before bedtime. This can make the body wake up when it needs to be winding down.

TURN IT OFF!

All electronic screens like the TV, computer, tablet, mobile phone should be turned off at least an hour before bedtime. It's best to put them away in a room where people don't sleep.

DON'T DRINK THAT!

Drinking or eating anything with caffeine (like coffee, tea or energy drinks) or lots of sugar (like sweets and fizzy drinks) can keep someone awake for a long time. This might mean that when they fall asleep, they don't sleep very well.

Activity 1

Complete the table below.

QUESTION	ANSWERS
How much sleep do children need each night?	
Find 3 things to start doing that help someone get good sleep:	
Find 3 things to stop doing that would help someone sleep:	
Why is it important to get good sleep?	

Activity 1: Answers

QUESTION	POSSIBLE ANSWERS
How much sleep do children need each night?	Children between the ages of 6 and 12 usually need around 10-11 hours of sleep a night and should usually go to bed before 9pm.
Find 3 things to start doing that help someone get good sleep:	Relaxing, calming activities before bed, such as reading, meditating, etc. Exercising outside during the day, keeping to the same routine, tidy their bedroom.
Find 3 things to stop doing that would help someone sleep:	Running around before bed (or rough play). Using electronics, game consoles, including phones, tablets, TV and computer (ideally these should not be in the bedroom at all). Drinking fizzy drinks or 'energy drinks' (which may keep us awake and make it difficult to fall asleep when we want to), eating sugary foods (which may make us feel hungry or thirsty not long after eating them).
Why is it important to get good sleep?	It helps us to feel awake the next day and ready for school. We can find it easier to learn, have ideas for our school work, remember things we need to do (homework!), catch less colds and coughs, heal more quickly from injuries, perform well in tests and at sporting activities and feel well and happy.